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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

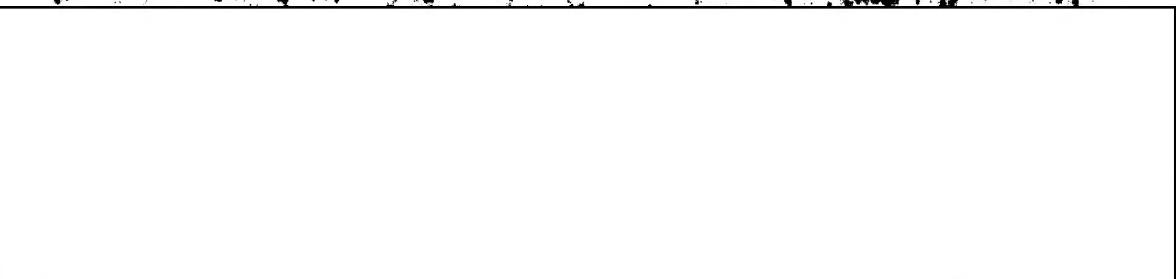
INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Poland DATE 5 April 1954

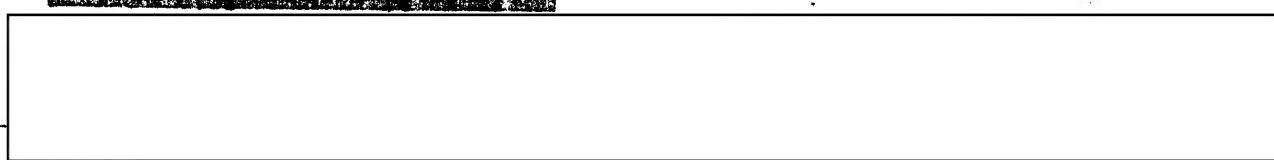
SUBJECT Polish Chemical and Related Industry Plans NO. OF PAGES 3 25X1

through 1955



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- Polish chemical production has increased about six times since 1939 and is about equal to current Italian chemical production. By the end of the current Six-Year Plan in 1955, it is planned that yearly production attain the following targets:

Product

Quantity in Metric Tons

Lanthanum hydroxide	640,000
Nitrogen fertilizer (tons N)	130,000
Phosphate fertilizer (tons P ₂ O ₅)	230,000
Synthetic rubber	230,000
Rayon	13,000
Cellulose, staple fiber	27,000
	55,000

- The further expansion of the chemical industry is to be stepped up. The following six research institutes have been opened to handle new research projects: Oświcim, for organic chemistry; Gliwice (Gleiwitz), for inorganic chemistry; Łódź, for cellulose pulp; and Warsaw, for dyes and intermediates, plastics, and pharmaceuticals.
- The anthracite coal deposits in Upper Silesia and Walbrzych (Waldenburg) are the main sources of raw material for the Polish economy. It is planned to produce 100,000,000 metric tons of hard coal in 1955. Because the only coal suitable for coking processes comes from the mines near Rybnik, Gliwice, Zabrze (Hindenburg) and Walbrzych, the largest coking plants and the affiliated chemical production installations, coal tar processing plants, organic synthesis and fuel works are in these regions. Of the 100,000,000 metric tons of hard coal planned for 1955, 20,000,000 will be used for coking processes to cover the needs of the new steel foundries which are being built.
- An iron and steel works is being built at Nowa Huta, near Cracow, and is scheduled for completion in 1959. It will form a complete industrial complex with ore processing plants, sintering plants, coking plants, rolling mills, steel plants, power plants, an installation for the production of refractories and for the utilization of slag, and chemical installations to produce carbon dioxide, dry

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ice, and oxygen.

5. Another large iron and steel works is to be created by the expansion of an old plant in Częstochowa. The first three blast furnaces are scheduled to be in operation there by the end of 1953. A large chemical plant is being built to link up with the existing installations. The old iron works in Chorzów is being expanded.
6. In Nowa Huta another rolling mill is to be erected after the completion of the initial construction phase. A rolling mill is under construction in Bobrek. A large new plant for low-temperature coking of brown coal, which will be built near the brown coal deposits of Konin, is scheduled for completion by 1955. A coal tar chemical plant under construction at Kośle (Cocel) is scheduled for completion by the end of 1954. A new plant, which will produce benzene, tar, and ammonia mainly, has started operation at Zduńskowice. The production of benzene in the coking plants in Bielszowina has been increased.
7. The largest Polish synthetic organic chemical installation is in Oświęcim. It produces fuel, methanol, acetic acid, acetaldehyde, and intermediates for plastics. When this installation is completed it will be able to process 1,000,000 metric tons of anthracite. It will also produce low-temperature coke and gases. It will have the largest Polish carbide installation for the manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber.
8. The installation in Erag Dolny (Dyhermfurth) is to be developed into a large organic chemicals plant which will produce ethylene, benzene, toluene, naphthalene, acetic acid, dyes, intermediates for the production of dyes and pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, synthetic tanning agents, plastics, carbazole, phenanthrene, and anthracene.
9. A plant for synthetic tanning agents was built in Bydgoszcz (Bromberg). It produces natural tanning agents from oak, pine, and willow bark also.
10. The plant in Kędzierzyn (Heydebreck) has been enlarged. It produces nitrogen mainly, but it is planned to erect installations for the production of synthetic fatty acids, detergents, plastics, solvents, and paints. Nitrogen plants in Gliwice, Moscice, and Chorzów have been enlarged also.
11. A plant for organic dyes in Lissajskl is scheduled to increase production to 8,000 metric tons by the end of 1955. The plants in Bielsko and Łódź have been enlarged. There is a plant for lacquers and paints in Wrocław (Breslau).
12. The two wood distillation plants in Białystok are to be enlarged by the end of 1955 in order to increase the production of formic acid, acetone, acetic acid, formaldehyde, creosote, wood tar, turpentine, resin, and methylalcohol.
13. A rayon factory started operations in Jelenia Góra (Hirschberg) in 1952. A large wood pulp and cellulose plant is under construction in Gorzów (Landsberg). Stecklen and Polan, Polish synthetic fibers, are produced in Gorzów also.
14. In 1949 Polish production of sulfuric acid was slightly less than 280,000 metric tons. The production was obtained about equally from gases of zinc foundries and from pyrites. It is planned to increase production to 540,000 metric tons by 1955. Since the supply from domestic sources will not suffice, Poland will continue to be dependent on imports.
15. As a result particular attention is paid to the production of sulfuric acid from gypsum, since there are abundant deposits of this material available. A factory in Wiśniew, which was built in 1951, is operating on this basis. Another factory is being built in Bąkowice which will employ the same production process. The total production of sulfuric acid from gypsum should amount to about 150,000 metric tons.
16. In 1952 a new zinc factory started operations in Bolesławiec. The total Polish production of pure zinc is scheduled to be about 200,000 metric tons by the end of 1955.

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17. Except for sodium chloride, of which there are abundant deposits, Poland will have to import its chemical raw materials. Soviet Russia can supply these, except for pyrites.
18. The electrode manufacturing plant in Ratibor, the former Siemens-Plania Works, which had been destroyed during the war, is being rebuilt and expanded. It is planned to increase its production of electrodes to 30,000 metric tons by the end of 1955. It is planned to build another coal hydrogenation plant near Opole (Oppeln), which will help decrease Polish imports of gasoline. The gasoline production by Polish oil refineries from domestic and imported petroleum amounts to 500,000 metric tons.
19. The production of sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, and chlorine in the plants at Matwy, Borek, and Zalkowice (Frankenstein) has been increased. Another factory for the production of soda and electrolytic caustic is to be built with Russian help.
20. Czechoslovak engineers and technicians are participating in the construction of the coking plant, the ammonium sulfate plant, and other production installations.

25X1 1. [] Comment: [] may possibly mean Laziska Gorne in Upper Silesia.